SCIENTIFIC QUANTIFICATION OF INTELLIGENCE AND ITS THEORICAL APPLICATION

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Introduction

This document theorizes about the scientific quantification of intelligence and its theorical application in a society.

The Quantification

A way to properly quantify intelligence is to quantify the amount of Synapses present within an individual. Serial reconstructions from ultrathin sections and their examination by transmission electron microscopy is the only way to quantify them on living human beings[1].

Measuring Intelligence

The average human possesses 100 to 500 trillion synapses[2]. Delimiting a clear line of what constitute an intelligent individual is not exactly clear. Per Helliosian nomenclature, the best way to determine those who demonstrate sufficient critical thinking skill would be teachers. Should an important amount of data be gathered, the average of this pool could be found. This value would function as the line between what determine if someone is an Erudite or not.

Theorical Application in a Society

Determining whatever or not citizen could think critically or not would radically alter a society should the quantification becomes popular. Creating a public registry of Erudites would assuredly result in some form of tribalism. Some also call for restricting democracy for some due to the recent vaccination controversy [anti-vaxxers] in the recent years. Positive application of such quantification includes an opt-in

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[1] https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fnana.2017.00017/ful

[2] https://aiimpacts.org/scale-of-the-human-brain/

networking website whom individual could signal their presence in order to get contract or work.

Equality

Juvenile encubation last until the age of 25[3]. Contrary to popular believe, every human is born with an equal potential of intelligence (assuming no mental condition)[4]. The conditions they lives through their childhood is not however. The first crucial years of encubation are between 0-7, then 7-14 and ultimately 14-25. Further encubation is more difficult after. Therefore, human beings should have their intelligence quantified before the age of 25. Since we are in the age of information, people have the opportunity to improve their own fate. The only thing that is unknown is how munch they can improve if they were not educated within decent conditions.

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[3] https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?ContentTypeID=1&ContentID=3051

[4] https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg23931870-500-the-truth-about-intelligence-what-makes-someone-smarter-than-others/